

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG.—Was the Committee's enquiry confined to the Kolar District only?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—Yes.

Mr. B. SRINIVASA RAO.—Have the raiyats of the Kolar District been benefited by the recommendations of the Committee?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—The Committee was not appointed to recommend relief to the raiyats, but to enquire how far the representations made that the rates of assessment were high were true.

Mr. B. SRINIVASA RAO.—Do the Government agree with the recommendations of the Committee that the assessment is very high?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—They do not agree to anything not contained in the order.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—Have all the recommendations of the Committee been given effect to?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—Government have examined the Committee's report and have also given relief in the manner and to the extent indicated in their order.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—Are there no more grievances to be remedied?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—Grievances there will always be. It is never possible to remedy all the grievances all at once.

Mr. Belur SRINIVASIENGAR.—Were you not a member of the Committee?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—Yes. I was.

Mr. Belur SRINIVASIENGAR.—As Deputy Commissioner of the District, was it not your opinion that the rates of assessment in the district were high?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—My personal opinions had nothing to do with the Committee's recommendations or the Government orders thereon.

Mr. Belur SRINIVASIENGAR.—Did you not, as Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, show some special concessions to Bagepalli and other taluks on account of high rates of assessment?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—The con-

cessions shown were due to failure of rains or similar circumstances.

Tobacco Cultivation.

Q.—16. Mr. N. VENKATA REDDY (Chikballapur Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) what are the tracts in the State fit for tobacco cultivation as opined by the special officer appointed by Government for the purpose;

(b) what orders have been passed by the Government on the recommendation made in his report;

(c) the names of places where Government have given facilities to the raiyats for tobacco cultivation and the nature of such facilities;

(d) the course adopted by Government to further increase the growth of this crop this year?

A.—The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (Mr. M. Venkatanaranappa).—

(a) Almost the whole of Mysore State except the malnad parts.

(b) (1) Government Order No. R. 518-91—R.M. 28-34-28, dated 10th April 1935, directing that an area of 300 acres near Whitefield may be brought under tobacco cultivation.

(2) Government Order No. D. 23-25—A. & E., dated 15th June 1935, sanctioning a sum of Rs. 30,000 for construction of tobacco curing barns and drying shed at Whitefield.

(3) Government Order No. D. 6417-19—A. & E. 123-35-7, dated 27th April 1936.

(c) Whitefield area.

Facilities given to the raiyats.—

(1) Supply of seedling on credit, the cost being recovered out of the amount to be paid to them for the purchase of tobacco green leaves from them.

(2) Free advice in cultivation; personal supervision by the special staff over the fields growing tobacco.

(3) Purchase of the leaf for curing; erection of barns.

(d) Government, with a view to encourage tobacco cultivation in the

Mysore State, have continued the operations of tobacco growing and curing at Whitefield to 300 acres and this is proposed to be extended to 600 acres. They have also extended the scheme as an experimental measure to Hunsur, Goribidnur, Babbur and Mandya, where 175 acres in all will be under cultivation. They have sanctioned the construction of seven fixed barns in all these places. Sanction is also accorded to the construction of a portable barn. (*Vide* G. O. No. D. 5833-35—A. & E. 123-35-12, dated 23rd March 1936, and D. 6417-19—A. & E. 123-35-17, dated 24—27th April 1936).

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO.—Did not the Indian Leaf Tobacco Company try the experiment of growing tobacco at Whitefield some years back?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Yes.

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO.—What was the capital sunk by them?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—We do not know.

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO.—Why did they give up the experiment?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—The experiment was tried on a small scale and was not successful.

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO.—Was not the failure due to the unsuitability of climatic conditions?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—No. Expert opinion is that climatic conditions at Whitefield are very favourable for the growth of tobacco.

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO.—It is stated in the administration report for the last year that some loss was incurred by the Government in this connection. How much was it?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—About Rs. 1,000.

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO.—Who is the expert whose advice has been sought by Government in the present instance?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—One Mr. Samuel.

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO.—What are his qualifications? Is he a degree holder? Was he engaged in any tobacco growing company at any time in the past?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Notice.

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO.—Are the Government satisfied that he is an expert?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Yes.

Mr. V. V. IYER.—What are the reasons adduced by the expert for his conclusion that malnad tracts are unsuitable for tobacco cultivation?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Climatic conditions there are not congenial for the growth of this special variety of tobacco.

Mr. V. V. IYER.—Are Government aware that tobacco is being grown in the Shimoga District?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Not the Virginian variety.

Mr. V. V. IYER.—At least, is any encouragement given to growers of other varieties of tobacco in the district?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—That is a different matter.

Mr. V. V. IYER.—Is not the tobacco grown in the Shimoga District fit for cigarette manufacture?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—I understand that it is not.

Mr. V. V. IYER.—In the reply, it is stated that tobacco cultivation will be undertaken at Hunsur, Periapatna, etc. Are they not also malnad tracts?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Yes. But the experiment will be tried only at Hunsur this year.

Mr. V. V. IYER.—Why not also try it in the Shimoga District?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Let us see how the experiment at Hunsur succeeds and then think of other places.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—On what definite data has the expert recommended certain places and condemned others for purposes of growing tobacco? Did he conduct chemical examination of the soil and do such other things in each part of the State?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Whatever was considered necessary has been done. Climatic conditions, soil conditions, rainfall, and various other factors were studied.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Are the Government quite satisfied about the accuracy of those tests and of their results?

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari).—He has done his work to the best of his ability and made his recommendations. We might accept them for what they are worth.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Has he recommended any places as being specially suited for tobacco cultivation? Why should 300 acres near Whitefield alone be brought under tobacco cultivation?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—People there have previous experience of growing tobacco. If the experiment is undertaken on a large scale in one place, it would be convenient to supervise it. There are also barns there.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Was not an experiment tried at Periapatna Sub-Taluk once?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—The Agricultural Department merely supplied seeds.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Why was not the experiment pursued further?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—That was not part of this scheme, but part of the normal activities of the department.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Whether it was part of this scheme or not, what was the object in supplying seeds to the people and asking them to take the trouble of growing tobacco?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—That is a different question altogether.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Why not try the experiment in Periapatna?

Mr. PRESIDENT.—It is hardly possible to try the experiment all over the State simultaneously. It is better to go slowly in such matters.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—You say that concessions are given and quote as an example supply of seedlings on credit. After all, seedlings may not cost more than a rupee or two. Is that a great concession?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—In addition to supply of seedlings on credit, the Director has recommended that the

cost need not be recovered at all in cases where crops fail. Government will soon pass orders in the matter.

Mr. PRESIDENT.—What is it that you want?

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Will the Government be pleased to give more substantial facilities for growing this commercial crop in and around Hunsur and Periapatna, such as by advancing money to the raiyats for purchase of manure, seedlings and other things and also deputing a specially trained hand to supervise the fields?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Government will consider the request.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH.—Which is the native place of Mr. Samuel?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Notice.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH.—Is he paid anything like a retainer even now?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—No.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH.—Did any high officer connected with the Government of India recommend Mr. Samuel to our Government as an expert?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—That is not a supplementary question.

Mr. Matur SUBBA RAO.—Had the expert any special knowledge of malnad conditions?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—He toured several parts of the Kadur and Shimoga Districts.

Mr. H. R. GURUVA REDDY.—Did the Government obtain seedlings from raiyats on contract or did they grow seedlings themselves?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Government advanced moneys and got seedlings grown and supplied by the raiyats.

Mr. H. R. GURUVA REDDY.—To how many raiyats were advances given?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—To three persons.

Mr. H. R. GURUVA REDDY.—Was there any agreement between the department and the raiyats to the effect that the seedlings should be taken away by the department within two or three months? Were they so taken last year?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—That was the very first year of the experiment and people concerned had not sufficient experience. The rains were also scanty. There were a few difficulties on account of all these factors.

Mr. H. R. GURUVA REDDY.—Are the Government aware that even when the raiyats insisted that the seedlings be taken away, the departmental officers would not do so, with the result that the whole thing ended in a loss not only to the tenants but to the department also?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Such difficulties are usually met with in the early stages and those are referred to in the Government Order.

Mr. M. SUBBAIYA.—The idea of Government is stated to be to increase the area of tobacco cultivation near Whitefield from 300 to 600 acres. May I know why the area should be limited to 600 acres only? Is it not possible to increase the acreage?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—The area of cultivation depends on the extent to which seedlings are available. The matter will have to be considered next year after ascertaining the results of this year's operations.

Mr. M. SUBBAIYA.—Why not try tobacco cultivation in Seringapatam also?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—The suggestion will be considered.

Mr. SIDDALINGAPPA SETTY.—Do the Government know that in Hiremaglur (Kadur District) tobacco was being grown some years ago? How can it be said, then, that malnad is not suited for tobacco cultivation?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—The whole thing is in an experimental stage. We shall gradually extend cultivation to as many places as possible. We cannot do it all at once.

Mr. SIDDALINGAPPA SETTY.—What is the difference between malnad and maidan?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—The expert has investigated the nature of the soil, rainfall conditions, etc., and recommended certain places. If conditions are *prima facie* favourable in particular tracts, we shall take up

such tracts at once. As regards other tracts, we shall have to consider later on.

Mr. SIDDALINGAPPA SETTY.—Will the Government be pleased to take up Kadur District next year for purposes of the experiment?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—We shall try it in all possible places.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET—(concl'd.).

In offering his remarks on the budget, Khan Bahadur MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN said that there seemed to be some difference of opinion even among the members of the House as to the principles to be adopted by the Government with regard to the expenditure programmes of the State. Some of the members had suggested that Government ought to lay by some percentage of the revenue each year for the benefit of posterity and not utilise for current purposes all the revenue realised in any year. But his own view was that the entire income realised by the State should be spent for the benefit of the tax-payers and there was no object to be gained by reserving any part of it for the benefit of future generations. One of the speakers had stated on the previous day that the interest of 9 lakhs of rupees derived from reserves should not have been shown on the revenue side of the budget, because it was not a normal item of revenue. But he believed that what the Government had done was perfectly correct. And simply because interest on certain reserve funds had been utilised for normal purposes, it could not be said that the intention of the Government in doing so was just to show a surplus. If that were their intention, they could have done it very easily. For example, they could have reduced the grants under University, Education, Medical relief, major and minor tanks and other heads. They had not adopted that course because their object was to spend the money derived for the benefit of those who contributed it. If they curtailed grants with a view to show a surplus, the State could not prosper. Members